

# The Anderson Daily Intelligencer

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## DEADLY CONFLICT RAGES WITHOUT ADVANTAGE GAINED BY EITHER SIDE

FIRST ONE AND THEN THE OTHER IS REPULSED WITHOUT GAIN

### FALLING WEATHER CAUSES DELAY

Germans Are Strongly Entrenched and Have Been Heavily Reinforced; Bombardment Continues

(By Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 21.—The unparalleled struggle on the River Aisne, which commenced a week ago Saturday, has developed into siege operations. The two armies, strongly entrenched, are carrying on an artillery duel, while the infantry makes attacks and counter attacks which are in the nature of sorties from a besieged fortress.

Occasionally one of the other gains a little ground but it is no little that the opposing forces remain in their trenches or take up positions in new entrenchments immediately behind those from which they are driven.

It is now becoming the conviction of military men that nothing but outflanking movements can have any serious effect on either army. The Germans, according to their own official report, have been strongly reinforced, both on their right, where Gen. Von Kluck is making a stubborn stand in almost impenetrable positions on the hills north of the Aisne and in the center, where the Germans are making almost superhuman efforts to recapture Rheims. It is probably the desire to recapture this town at all costs, because of its value as the key to important communications, that will improve all their operations for attack or retreat, that has led the Germans to continue the bombardment which has resulted in the destruction of the famous cathedral.

This bombardment has been of the most severe kind and is being directed from Brimont, which the French recaptured but lost again, and from other hills around the town, and is of deadly character. The French have brought up additional heavy artillery in an attempt to drive the Germans out of these hills, for until this is done the situation in the town must be difficult.

On all of the allies' left the French claim another advance on the right bank of the River Oise as far as the heights of Lassigny, west of Noyon, which has been the center of heavy fighting for a week past.

Severe fighting also continues north of the Aisne and in the Craonne district, where the Germans, a French official communication says, have been repulsed at all points with considerable losses.

This is an extremely difficult country over which to make an advance. The plateau of Craonne is of limestone formation, with the sides almost as perpendicular as walls, the valley in wet weather becoming quarries. It was on this valley just a century ago that Blucher failed to check Napoleon.

The allies apparently have scaled the walls of the plateau and now hold the heights, but ahead of them they have found Von Kluck in great strength and now are awaiting the outcome of the attempt to turn his flank, which would clear the road for them. The French army, which is trying to work around the German right, is pushing its way slowly. Starting from Compiègne, it reached Noyon, and today is on the heights of Lassigny. Its next objective point is Tergnier, 19 miles from Laon, an important point.

## French Troops Recklessly Charge German Positions With Their Bayonets

(By Associated Press.)

On the battlefield, Sept. 21.—The French are adding daily to their record of daring achievements. Late last night in a costly bayonet encounter they broke through the German lines without firing more than a few shots and recaptured and brought back four field guns and the French troops had abandoned them the previous day. They seemed to disdain the murderous rifles and machine guns which they fired upon them, refusing to listen to the officers who tried to keep them under cover.

Cold steel again plays a considerable part today. The battle of the enormous hosts fighting along the Aisne,

tant railway junction which the Germans are using for provisioning their forces.

The French have made some headway in Champagne and on the west slope of the Argonne and have recaptured Maasnil-les-Hurlus and Messignies, but elsewhere the situation remains as it was. One thing is certain, neither front has been broken, all attempts to do this having been repulsed and while the German right may be bending back a little it is not yet outflanked.

All this fighting has been carried on in most execrable weather, a continuous pour which so often accompanies battles filling the trenches with water and putting a brake on the movements of men and horses.

The Russian grip on the scattered Austrian forces in Galicia is holding relentlessly. According to Petrograd advices, the fortresses of Jaroslavl is being bombarded; Przemyel has been invested and General Danklin's army, which is retreating toward Cracow, has been surrounded. The capture of the town of Dubiecko, on the San, by the Russians, but Przemyel off from the western armies so that it must now rely for defense upon the Austrian and German army corps which are there.

General Dankl is believed to be in a different position. Driven out of South Poland and separated from the main body of the Austrian army, he has been compelled to make a race for Cracow, he was, according to accounts, beaten by the Russians.

The Russians are now so sure of Galicia that they are now organizing a civil government for that region as well as for Bukovina, the Austrian crown land of which they are complete masters.

The Germans have retaliated to some extent by penetrating the territory of Suwalki, in Russian Poland and farther to the north. But the Russians are contenting themselves with defending their fortresses until their work in Galicia is completed.

The Montenegrins and Serbians are reported to be meeting with success and the Montenegrins are now approaching Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

The exploit of the German cruiser Emden in the Bay of Bengal has caused a stir in England. Everybody is asking where was the British fleet to allow the capture of six steamers, or, in the first place, to allow the Emden to get away from the China coast.

It appears it was only due to the warning of an Italian captain that more British steamers did not fall into the hands of the Emden. It is supposed that British warships are searching for the German cruiser which have been free in the different oceans but which have succeeded in keeping out of the way of their enemies.

### REV. H. H. BURRIS RESIGNS

Pastorship Shady Grove Church, Effective December 25.

Belton, Sept. 21.—Rev. H. H. Burris, pastor of the Shady Grove church for the past seven years, presented his resignation to the congregation on last Sunday, effective December 25th. His labors have been both faithful and fruitful and it is with genuine regret among the members that the relations have been severed.

Caruthers to Sumter

C. A. Reese and S. M. Caruthers left Rock Hill yesterday for Sumter, where they will open a store for the Columbia Tailoring Company. Mr. Reese will remain here until the details for the opening have been attended to. Mr. Caruthers, who has been manager of the Rock Hill store will manage the Sumter store. He is succeeded there by H. Bowling, formerly manager of the Anderson store.

At With-High and the city of the

## ALL BANKS ARE SENT WARNING

SECRETARY McADOO INSISTS THAT THE MONEY BE CIRCULATED

### MAKE LOW RATES

Interest Must Not Be Excessive—Deposits Will Be Withdrawn If Law Is Violated

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 21.—A warning to national banks which have received government funds to aid crop moving or which have received emergency currency, not to charge excessive interest rates or to refuse legitimate credits, was given out tonight by Secretary McAdoo in a formal statement dealing with the present situation in the cotton growing states. The secretary declared that he would not hesitate to withdraw government deposits from offending banks or to refuse to issue emergency currency to them.

No Reason for Pessimism. Aside from this warning, Mr. McAdoo announced there is no reason for the cotton producer and manufacturer to feel pessimistic. He expressed the belief that there soon must be an increased demand for cotton and added:

"If the banks, the merchants and the manufacturers throughout the South will quit taking counsel of fear and will go forward with confidence, the situation will, I believe, improve still further."

"Complaints have been made to me," said the secretary's statement, "that some of the national banks which are the beneficiaries of the government deposits and which are receiving the national bank currency, are charging excessive rates of interest on loans, as well as restricting credits. I have ordered that a careful investigation be made immediately."

Will Withdraw Deposits. "If I discover that depository banks are refusing to extend legitimate credits or are charging excessive rates of interest for government funds, deposited with them, I shall not hesitate to withdraw government funds from the banks and refuse to issue emergency currency to banks which I am convinced are not making use of it upon reasonable terms for the benefit of the business community."

All National Banks Included.

"This applies not to national banks in the cotton states, but in other sections of the country. It must be remembered that the issuance of this so-called emergency currency rests by law solely within the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. I shall not knowingly exercise that discretion in favor of any bank or banks which fail to make use of it at reasonable rates of interest for the benefit of the commerce and business of the country."

Encouraging Reports. "A decidedly encouraging development in the cotton situation is the resumption of export shipments from Galveston."

These reports with others from New York indicate that the foreign demand for cotton is resurging itself and that it will increase in volume."

### AUSTRIANS REPULSED.

After Two Days' Battle Immense Army in Full Retreat.

(By Associated Press.)

Paris, Sept. 22.—3:35 a. m.)—A Havas dispatch from Nish, Serbia, says:

"After several days of battle near Krapanin, ten miles from the Bosnian border, in which 250,000 Austrians were engaged, the Austrians suffered a complete defeat and are retreating in panic from the banks of the river Drava."

"The Serbians, who called back their troops in Syria for this battle, now are advancing toward Svrnik."

"On the River Save an Austrian detachment tried to capture the town of Shabatz, forty miles west of Belgrade, but was thrown back with great losses."

### Germans Driven Back

On the Battle Front, Sept. 21.—The western wing of the German army has been thrust back about a mile during the last 48 hours as a sequel to the continuous fighting day and night.

Both the armies, despite almost superhuman fatigue, show the utmost determination not to yield an inch of ground without a terrible struggle, but the French troops at the disposal of the allied commanders gradually forced the Germans to recede.

### LOOKS LIKE INFRINGEMENT OF NEUTRALITY LAWS

Richmond, Va., Sept. 21.—The British government today placed an order here for 1,000 sets of artillery harness and 600 cavalry saddles to be ready for delivery in 6 weeks. It is understood cavalry and artillery mounts also are being bought in Virginia.

## AN ANDERSON WOMAN INSTANTLY KILLED

MISS CHRISTINE MAXWELL MET SUDDEN DEATH

### IN AN AUTO WRECK

Owner of Car and Young Lady of This City Lost Their Lives When Machine Turns Turtle

Friends and relatives in Anderson received telegrams yesterday morning from Charlotte, N. C., advising them that Mrs. Christine Maxwell, who was born and reared in Anderson county, had been killed Sunday night in an automobile wreck. For a time it was hard to obtain any of the details of the sad affair, but when the Charlotte newspapers arrived it was found that the car in which Miss Maxwell was riding, together with several companions, was wrecked when 10 miles from Charlotte, and Miss Maxwell and John J. Craig were both killed.

Miss Maxwell was eighteen years old and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Maxwell, formerly of this city. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. R. R. Cline of Winston-Salem, N. C., and four brothers, J. D. Maxwell of Anderson, F. D. Maxwell of Anderson, John Maxwell of Richmond, Va., and James F. Maxwell of Knoxville, Tenn.

Miss Maxwell had hundreds of friends and was a young woman of unusual charm. She has visited here a number of times since she moved away from Anderson.

A complete story of the said affair is contained in the following article which appeared in yesterday's Charlotte Observer:

"Mr. John J. Craig, secretary of the Ed Melton Company and one of the most popular and promising young men of the city and Miss Christine Maxwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Maxwell, who live at 1905 S. Boulevard, Dilworth, were instantly killed last night at 10:45 o'clock when Mr. Craig's high power, seven passenger touring car in which they were riding was overturned on the Statesville road, one half mile north of Crofts and 10 miles from Charlotte. Mr. David J. Craig of Statesville, a brother of Mr. John M. Craig, and Mr. W. Heyward McCabe, Jr., who were also in the car were both painfully, but not seriously injured while John Fingers, the colored chauffeur, had his leg broken."

### Sharp Turn in Road.

"The distressing accident occurred at the sharp turn in the road where it crosses the A. T. & O. railway just opposite Mr. R. M. Beatty's residence. The road which is almost a straightaway, had been newly surfaced and is exceedingly fast, which combined with the fact that there is an exceedingly sharp right angle turn at this point, makes it very dangerous to save any except the most careful drivers. This is attested by the fact that three more or less serious accidents have occurred at this point within the past year. Last night Mr. Craig was no doubt hurrying to reach the city before it grew too late and the car was possibly moving at a rapid rate of speed. It is certain that the car reached the sharp turn before the driver was aware of his difficulty and then he could not pull the wheel enough to keep the road. A small telephone pole standing on the outer rim of the road was snapped off and the car turned completely over. Mr. Craig was thrown clear of the machine and also was Miss Maxwell. They were both severely bruised about the head. Mr. Craig being killed almost instantly. Miss Maxwell lived for possibly ten or fifteen minutes but she was so fearfully shaken that she never regained consciousness. Mr. David Craig was thrown on his forehead and sustained a sharp cut. He was also cut about the face and bruised about the neck and body. When assistance reached him he was so dazed that he could not account for his condition. All he remembered at the time was the machine leaving the road. Mr. McCabe had his wrist severely sprained and it was stated last night that one of the small bones had been broken. He was also smashed up severely and sustained small cuts and bruises all over his head and body. He was the least injured of the five, however. The colored chauffeur, who was at the wheel had his leg broken and suffered also a compound fracture of the hip."

### Trip to Statesville

"Mr. Craig, Miss Maxwell and Mr. McCabe had left the city yesterday afternoon for the purpose of driving up to Statesville to visit Mr. Craig's brother, Mr. David J. Craig. They arrived in Statesville safely and after having supper, started back to Charlotte, and Mr. David Craig had joined the party for the return trip. The colored chauffeur was driving."

"Miss Maxwell had expressed the desire to reach her home not later than 11 o'clock and on the straightway stretch north of Crofts, the chauffeur had been ordered to hurry. He was moving at the rate of probably 30 miles an hour when the turn was approached. He then slowed up, but not enough to negotiate it successfully. It was stated last night that if

## WILSON TAKES BEST METHOD

PRAYS FOR PEACE BUT WILL NOT OTHERWISE MIX IN

### OPPORTUNE TIME

A Waiting Policy Is Best For the United States Until Belligerents Ask For Intervention

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 21.—While President Wilson told his callers today he was "prayerfully working for peace in Europe," it is known that for the present he will take no further steps either to sound the belligerents or otherwise press the offer of the American government to mediate. The president indicated that he was studying the best method and most opportune time for the United States to exert its influence for a cessation of the conflict.

The general view among administration officials is that none of the belligerents is receptive as yet to a discussion of peace terms, and with a feeling of resignation, the progress of the opposing armies is awaited.

State department officials are absorbed in discussions of neutrality. Their labors will be lessened, however, through the announcement of definite rules governing merchant ships written by Robert Lansing, acting secretary of state, and issued yesterday. The rules represent an advanced stand on the part of a neutral government and are expected to serve as an important precedent in international law.

The diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France and Germany called on Mr. Lansing within the same hour today, but on different missions. Haniel von Haimhausen, counselor of the German embassy, introduced Baron von Schoen, formerly secretary of the German embassy at Tokio. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, discussed neutrality rules. Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador, formally delivered the protest of his government against the burning of the cathedral at Rheims. The ambassador spoke with feeling as he explained the loss of the famous structure.

### FRENCH CLAIM VICTORIES

Assert That Germans Have Been Repulsed at Points.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The following official announcement was given out in Paris today:

"First: On our left wing on the right bank of the river Oise, we have advanced as far as the heights of Lassigny west of the Nyon. To the east of the Oise and to the north of the river Aisne the Germans have given evidence of a recrudescence of activity."

"In the region of Craonne there have been violent encounters which did not stop short of bayonet charges. The enemy has been everywhere repulsed with considerable losses. In the country around Rheims the enemy has not undertaken the infantry attack, confining themselves to artillery charges, directed against our front, with heavy guns."

"Second: On the center in the Champagne country and on the western slopes of the Argonne river and exception being made of Souay, we have taken Menseil-Les-Hurlus and Massignies. In the country of Woivre district, the enemy still holds the region of Thiaucourt and has cannonaded Hazeuchate."

"On our right wing, Lorraine and the Vosges, there is nothing new. The Germans are fortifying themselves in the vicinity of Delmeil, to the south of Chateau Selma."

### Wireless Call for Aid.

(By Associated Press.) Sitka, Alaska, Sept. 21.—The United States cruiser Buffalo picked up an "S. O. S." call from the United States cutter Tahoma, which is fast on a reef and in serious danger, 90 miles west of Kiska Island of the Aleutian chain. The Tahoma has nine officers and sixty-three men aboard.

The telegraph post had not stood where it did, the car would hardly have turned over. As it was the car turned turtle, Mr. Craig and Miss Maxwell both were thrown out and the other occupants hurled through the air to the soft ground nearby."

Miss Maxwell's body arrived in Anderson last night at 11 o'clock over the Piedmont & Northern line and was carried to the home of Mrs. F. D. Mackay at the Bleckley place. The funeral services will be held there on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock and interment at Silver Brook cemetery will follow. Rev. O. L. Martin, pastor of the Lebanon Baptist church will conduct the services and the following young men will act as pall bearers: W. F. Marshall, Melvin H. Means, John Taylor, Thos. H. Hill, W. E. Watson and Archie Cathcart.

## ALL ENGLAND AWAITS NEWS FROM THE FRONT WITH MUCH ANXIETY

### TO HELP FARMERS

Washington, Sept. 21.

—A government loan of \$500,000,000 to cotton farmers at the rate of \$35 on a bale, was advocated before the house banking and currency committee today by southern congressmen and representatives of the National Farmers Union. Representative Henry, of Texas, who favored the loan, urged the committee to stop the issuance of emergency currency, which he said would not relieve the situation.

Mr. Henry said banks in the south are withholding the currency from the cotton farmers, who needed immediate help. He wanted it apportioned among Southern states, according to cotton production in 1913 and suggested the loans be made through banks or by postmasters.

## ALLIES BURIED SIDE BY SIDE

Course of Battle Marked By Graves; Germans Are Cremated

(By Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 22.—The Daily Telegraph's Envoys (south of Aisne) correspondent in a dispatch dated Sunday, says:

"The sixth day of the battle is being fought with the same ceaseless energy as were the previous phases. Very little ground is won or lost. The artillery is engaged in an incessant roar and the troops are being given little rest."

"Every trench on the West has been won by the greatest sacrifice. Some of the British regiments have paid very dearly but the French have brought up fresh heavy ordnance and both British and French reinforcements are hurrying to the line through the railway to Soissons, directly behind the British position."

"All the while the battle has proceeded, a small army of civilians has been out burying the dead. French and British soldiers are being buried together, nearly always close to where they fell, and their graves mark the course of the battle."

"The German dead are buried. Their bodies are placed on piles of wood, oil is poured over them and the pyre is lighted."

### Emperor Strongly Guarded.

London, Sept. 21.—(10:45 p. m.)—

The German emperor has taken up his quarters in Luxembourg, according to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Thousands of troops are stationed around the station where he resides. To guard against possible raids by French aviators, a squadron of aeroplanes is in constant readiness to be off at a moment's notice.

### English Are Charged With Using Dum Dum Bullets On Germans

(By Associated Press.)

Aachen, (Aix La Chapelle), Sept. 21.—The head of the Red Cross division in Rhineland today showed American correspondents dum dum bullets, 1,000 of which, he said had been found on English soldiers taken at Maubeuge. The end of this bullet was unjacketed and tipped with lead which contained a copper core. It was a .45 calibre make, similar to cartridges used for big game. These soft nosed bullets have caused ugly injuries to the German wounded which he had personally treated, said the Red Cross official.

The officer spoke without animus and only gave evidence, which he said he had personally gathered. He said Maubeuge. The end of these bulletsets

### VAGUE REPORTS RECEIVED

DO NOT COVER SITUATION SATISFACTORILY

### LITTLE COMPLAINT FROM POPULACE

Knowing That British Troops Have Lost Heavily English People Show Remarkable Patience

(By Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 21.—The patience with which the British people await news from the army is as remarkable as it is unexpected. They know that the British troops have been engaged for a week in a terrible battle, the culmination of which has gone on with two or three brief respites since August 23. They know that the British army has had the most of the hardest fighting throughout and that the death roll casualties will be heavy. Yet they seem to recognize that inexorable military necessity imposed upon them these days of suspense and from the newspapers and the public little complaint is heard.

The last official report revealing details of the British operations was published on Thursday night. That report was not long and dealt for the most part with scattered incidents of Field Marshal Sir John French's advance against the German right wing. It dropped the curtain upon the events of September 14.

The latter official reports have been terse bulletins, which enabled the newspapers only to draw fresh lines on their maps showing the progress of the battle front. These bulletins have merely announced accomplished moves in the war game, like cable reports of an international chess match.

The government has made the country understand that the requirements of secrecy overshadow all other considerations.

The fact that British officers are playing is overshadowed by the bare testimony of the casualty lists. Seven hundred and ninety-seven officers are among the killed, wounded and missing, which is a percentage out of all proportion to the losses in the ranks. One hundred and thirty officers have been killed, one hundred and eight have been wounded and twenty-nine are missing.

Many of the missing must later be recorded as killed.

The King's Royal Rifles and the Suffolk regiment each have had twenty-five officers killed and wounded; the Ulster Highlanders killed twenty-three; Cameron Highlanders and the Cheshire regiment each 18.

The homes of many of the best known families in the kingdom are in mourning. Lieutenant Wyndham, of the Coldstream guards, killed in action, was the only son of the late Rt. Honorable George Wyndham, at one time chief secretary for Ireland. Lieut. Lockwood, of the same regiment was the nephew of the Lieutenant Colonel The Right Honorable A. R. M. Lockwood, one of the most popular members of the house of commons.

Saturday's list announced the death of Lord Guernsey, the heir of the Earl of Aylesford, and Lord Arthur Vincent Hay, heir of the Marquis of Tweeddale. The official press bureau issued the following announcement today:

"It may be of some interest and comfort to the relatives of the officers whose names appear as missing or as

(Continued On Page Four.)